

**لغات تخصصی**

ردیف	لغت	ترجمه	ردیف	لغت	ترجمه
۱	Abreaction	تخلیه هیجانی	۱۵	Amnesia	یادزدودگی
۲	Acetylcholine	استیل کولین	۱۶	Amphetamines	مفتامینها
۳	Acquisition	فراگیری	۱۷	Amygdala	بادامه
۴	Action potential	پتانسیل عمل	۱۸	Anal stage	مرحله مقعدی
۵	Adolescence	نوجوانی	۱۹	Androgens	آندروژنها
۶	Adolescent growth spurt	جهش رشد نوجوان	۲۰	Androgyny	دو جنسیتی
۷	Adrenal gland	غده فوق کلیوی	۲۱	Anorexia nervosa	بی اشتهاپی عصبی
۸	Adrenalin	آدرنالین	۲۲	Anterograde amnesia	یادزدودگی پیش گستر
۹	Adreno-cortical system	سیستم آدرنو- کورتیکال	۲۳	Antianxiety drug	داروی ضداضطراب
۱۰	Adrenocorticotrophic hormone	هورمون آدرنو کورتیکوتروپیک	۲۴	Antidepressant	داروی ضد افسردگی
۱۱	Age regression	واپس روی سنی	۲۵	Antipsychotic drug	داروی ضد روان پریشی
۱۲	Aggression	پرخاشگری	۲۶	Antisocial personality	شخصیت ضداجتماعی
۱۳	Agoraphobia	آگورافوبی	۲۷	Anxiety	اضطراب

۱۴	All-or-none principle	اصل همه یا هیچ	۲۸	Anxiety disorders	اختلالهای اضطرابی
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ردیف	لغت	ترجمه	ردیف	لغت	ترجمه
۲۹	Anxiety hierarchy	سلسله مراتب اضطراب	۵۲	Behavioral assessment	ارزیابی رفتاری
۳۰	Apathy	بی احساسی	۵۳	Behavioral perspective	دیدگاه رفتاری
۳	Aphagia	ناخوری	۵۴	Behaviorism	رفتار گرایی
۳۲	Aphasia	زبان پریشی	۵۵	Biofeedback	پسخوراند زیستی
۳۳	Apnea	وقفه تنفسی	۵۶	Biological perspective	دیدگاه زیستی
۳۴	Arousal level	سطح انگیختگی	۵۷	Biological therapy	درمان زیستی
۳۵	Artificial intelligence	هوش مصنوعی	۵۸	Bipolar disorder	اختلال دو قطبی
۳۶	Assertiveness training	جرات آموزی	۵۹	Blocking	وقفه
۳۷	Association areas	مناطق ارتباطی	۶۰	s area Broca	منطقه بروکا
۳۸	Associative learning	یادگیری از را تداعی	۶۱	Bulimia	پر خوری عصبی
۳۹	Attachment	دلبستگی	۶۲	Cannon-bard theory	نظریه کنون-بارد
۴۰	Attention	توجه	۶۳	Cardinal disposition	آمادگی بنیادی
۴۱	Attitude	نگرش	۶۴	Case history	شرح حال موردی
۴۲	Attribution	انتساب(اسناد)	۶۵	Castration	اختگی

مرکز تخصصی خدمات آموزشی گروه پزشکی فرهنگ گستر نخبگان

۴۳	Authoritarian parents	والدین مستبد	۶۶	Catharsis	پالایش روانی
۴۴	Authoritative parents	والدین مقتدر	۶۷	Central disposition	آمادگی اصلی
۴۵	Autism	اوتیسم	۶۸	Central fissure	شیار مرکزی
۴۶	Autonomic nervous system	سیستم عصبی خودمختار	۶۹	Central nervous system	سیستم عصبی مرکزی
۴۷	Autoshaping	خودشکل دهی	۷۰	Cerebellum	مخچه
۴۸	Aversive conditioning	شرطی سازی با ایجاد بیزاری	۷۱	Cerebral cortex	قشر مخ
۴۹	Avoidance learning	اجتناب آموزی	۷۲	Cerebral hemispheres	نیمکره‌های مغز
۵۰	Behavior modification	تغییر رفتار	۷۳	Chromosome	کروموزوم
۵۱	Behavior therapy	رفتار درمانی	۷۴	Chronological age	سن زمانی

ردیف	لغت	ترجمه	ردیف	لغت	ترجمه
۷۵	Chunk	قطعه	۹۸	Conscious processes	فرایندهای هشیار
۷۶	Circadian rhythm	ریتم شبانه روزی	۹۹	Consciousness	هشیاری
۷۷	Classical conditioning	شرطی سازی کلاسیک	۱۰۰	Conservation	نگهداری ذهنی
۷۸	Claustrophobia	فوبی مکانهای بسته	۱۰۱	Construct validity	اعتبار سازه

۷۹	Client-centered therapy	درمان درمانجو مدار	۱۰۲	Control group	گروه گواه
۸۰	Closure	اصل بستن	۱۰۳	Conventional morality	اصول اخلاقی عرفی
۸۱	Cocaine	کوکائین	۱۰۴	Correlational method	روش همبستگی
۸۲	Coefficient of correlation	ضریب همبستگی	۱۰۵	Cortisol	کورتیزول
۸۳	Cognition	شناخت	۱۰۶	Counterconditioning	شرطی سازی تقابلی
۸۴	Cognitive appraisal	ارزیابی شناختی	۱۰۷	Critical period	دوره حساس
۸۵	Cognitive behavior therapy	درمان شناختی- رفتاری	۱۰۸	Deductive reasoning	استدلال قیاسی
۸۶	Cognitive dissonance	ناهماهنگی شناختی	۱۰۹	Defense mechanisms	مکانیزمهای دفاعی
۸۷	Cognitive map	نقشه شناختی	۱۱۰	Delayed conditioning	شرطی سازی درنگیده
۸۸	Cognitive perspective	دیدگاه شناختی	۱۱۱	Delusion	هذیان
۸۹	Cognitive processes	فرایندهای شناختی	۱۱۲	Dendrite	دندریت
۹۰	Cognitive- appraisal theory	نظریه ارزیابی شناختی	۱۱۳	Denial	انکار
۹۱	Compulsion	وسواس عملی	۱۱۴	Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA)	اسید دزوکسی ریبونوکلیک
۹۲	Concrete operational stage	مرحله عملیات عینی	۱۱۵	Dependent variable	متغیر وابسته
۹۳	Conditioned response (CR)	پاسخ شرطی	۱۱۶	Depolarization	ناقطبی شدن
۹۴	Conditioned stimulus (CS)	محرک شرطی	۱۱۷	Depressants	داروهای کندساز

۹۵	Conditioning	شرطی سازی	۱۱۸	Depression	افسردگی
۹۶	Conflict	تعارض	۱۱۹	Determinism	جبرگرایی
۹۷	Conscience	وجدان	۱۲۰	Deviation IQ	هوشبهر انحرافی

### Part one: reading comprehension

**Directions:** read the following passages carefully. Each one is followed by several questions about it. Choose the one best answer, (۱), (۲), (۳) or (۴), to each question. Then on your answersheet, fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Base your answer to each question on the information given in the passage only.

#### Passage one:

The impact of the environment upon the individual is mainly through learning. The study of learning, together with memory, is indeed one of the very central interests of psychology. Because all learning processes in human beings and animals appear to have certain features in common, at least at the fundamental level, the psychology of learning is often comparative in its approach. It is also largely experimental, in that knowledge of learning processes is often achieved most readily by manipulating and observing behavior under varying experimental conditions. Much the same may be said about the study of perception. It, too, tends to be comparative and experimental. In animal we infer perception from responses to sensory stimulation. In human beings we rely to a great on the reports of our experimental subjects.

#### ۱. what is the main idea of the passage?

- ۱) experiential learning and human beings
- ۲) experimental learning and animals
- ۳) basic interests in psychology of learning
- ۴) memory and learning environment

۲. according to the writer, human learning and animal learning .....

- ۱) are exclusively rooted in experimental conditions
- ۲) are contradictory in nature
- ۳) are in complementary distribution
- ۴) share something, mainly at basic level

۲. according to the writer, animal perception, .....

- ۱) stimulates the sensory perception of the animal
- ۲) is realized by their responses to sensory stimulations
- ۳) has no relation with an experimental approach to perception
- ۴) does guarantee our knowledge about human understanding

۴. from the passage we learn that, .....

- ۱) experimental and experiential approaches complete each other
- ۲) the psychology of learning is not comparative in its approach
- ۳) the psychology of learning is achieved through theory
- ۴) animal learning and human learning are comparactively identical

۵. according to the paragraph, the study of learning and the study of memory are .....

- ۱) of major interests in psychology
- ۲) basically the same
- ۳) confined to human beings
- ۴) essential at fundamental levels

### Passage two

Following Allport's precedent, social psychology has developed a broad base of experimental data. However, just as American behaviorism continually extended its study beyond the narrow confines of Watson's formulation, so, social psychology gradually modified both its content and its methodology. Specifically, social psychology was greatly influenced by the field theory of the Gestalt movement and, to a lesser extent, by phenomenology, so that social psychology evolved into one of the broadest areas of contemporary research.

Social psychologists have also studied social influences on individual behavior, investigating such topics as social imitation and learning, attitude and motive development, and social roles. The area of the interpersonal relations encompasses the study of social status and communication, and theoretical interpretations have been borrowed from other areas of psychology, ranging from stimulus-response learning to cognitive dissonance. The study of groups has concentrated on the development of participation, the formation and maintenance of groups, and the structure and management of organizations.

۶. what Allport did was ..... by social psychologists.

- ۱) refuted      ۲) adopted      ۳) duplicated      ۴) authorized

۷. social psychology was largely influenced by

- ۱) behaviourist precedents      ۲) phenomenological theories  
۳) gestalt movement      ۴) watson's formulations

۸. social psychologists are hardly interested in .....

- ۱) interpersonal relations      ۲) individual behavior  
۳) the structure of organizations      ۴) watson's formulations

۹. according to the passage, behaviourists in the U.S. ....

- ۱) didn't restrict psychology within the limits formulated by Watson  
۲) borrowed a lot from social psychology  
۳) didn't try to improve behavioristic psychology  
۴) continually modified the content and methodology of social psychology

۱۰. social psychology developed into one of the broadest areas of contemporary research because it .....

- ۱) followed Allport's precedent  
۲) developed a broad base of experimental data  
۳) gradually improved its content and its methodology  
۴) was influenced by stimulus-response and cognitive dissonance theories

**Part two: vocabulary**

**Directions: the following are incomplete sentences. Below each one are four words or phrases marked, (۱), (۲), (۳), or (۴). Choose the one word or phrase which best completes the sentence.**

**۱۱. the experiments with monkeys have shown that their retina structure is like human retain. Moreover, they have also ..... that they respond better to the stimulus than the cats.**

۱)revealed      ۲)rejected      ۳)provided      ۴)deprived

**۱۲. when the stimuli are ..... , the responses are also out.**

۱)distinguished      ۲)extinguished      ۳)anguished      ۴)relinquished

**۱۳. the parents of that child have totally ..... him and pay no attention to him.**

۱)persisted      ۲)performed      ۳)reduced      ۴)ignored

**۱۴.It is proved today that the brain control of language is ..... in certain cerebral cortex areas.**

۱)compared      ۲)deviated      ۳)accomplished      ۴)conversed

**۱۵.the man was easily aroused to anger, and the psychologist wanted to see if he could ..... him and make him angry.**

۱)irritate      ۲)imitate      ۳)incorporate      ۴)intricate

**۱۶.sometimes the psychological tests are ..... for the animal and kill it.**

۱)natal      ۲)fetal      ۳)lethal      ۴)mental

**۱۷. the child could not speak, nor could he do his personal affairs without helps, so the psychiatrist ..... that he must have had brain damage.**

۱)referred      ۲)preferred      ۳)suffered      ۴)inferred

**۱۸. the animal' s responses are often ..... on the basis of the kind of the stimuli and environment; then the conclusions are made.**

۱)incriminated      ۲)indebted      ۳)interpreted      ۴)incurred

**۱۹.it is very difficult to ..... the unspeaking patient to speak.**

۱)diffuse      ۲)deduce      ۳)confuse      ۴)induce



۲۰. the financial situation of the patient was terrible. He could not pay the doctor's bill because of his .....

- ۱) implementation                      ۲) imitation  
۳) impoverishment                      ۴) pronouncement

Answer sheet:

- ۱) ۳  
۲) ۴  
۳) ۲  
۴) ۱  
۵) ۱  
۶) ۳  
۷) ۳  
۸) ۴  
۹) ۱  
۱۰) ۳  
۱۱) ۱  
۱۲) ۲  
۱۳) ۴  
۱۴) ۳  
۱۵) ۱  
۱۶) ۳  
۱۷) ۴  
۱۸) ۳  
۱۹) ۴  
۲۰) ۳

**Passage one:**

Clearly, social learning has much to do with the expression of aggression. Many parents believe that a boy should be able to fight for his rights and a boy has all kinds of aggressive models(in books, television, and movies) to show him how. Girls, on the other hand, are expected to get their way by more subtle means. In view of such social conditioning, it seems reasonable to assume that girls have the same potential for aggression as boys but inhibit its expression for of punishment. Some psychologists believe that this is the case. Others believe that although social expectations and role models influence the expression of aggression, females are by their biological nature less aggressive. They point to the fact that girls show less aggression in their fantasies than boys. If girls are suppressing hostile impulses because of fear of punishment, such impulses might be expected to occur in fantasy or in “safe” situations. But even in an experimental situation where aggression is expected and encouraged--the subject is instructed to administer electric shocks to a “learner” whenever the learner makes a mistake--males tend to administer longer and stronger shocks to their victims than females. These findings do not suggest that females have “bottled-up” aggression waiting for a safe outlet.

**۱. it is inferred that girls are .....**

- ۱) to be brought up for their particular societies
- ۲) less aggressive than by their very nature
- ۳) as aggressive as boys though they do not show it
- ۴) more aggressive than the boys at times

**۲. the first group of psychologists mentioned in the text .....**

- ۱) expect a girl to fight for her rights
- ۲) believe girls should not bottle up their aggression
- ۳) claim that television and movies have a destructive influence
- ۴) believe girls restrain themselves to avoid being penalized

**۳. the second group of psychologists consider differences in aggression expression to .....**

- ۱) be culturally determined
- ۲) manifest more of it in fantasy
- ۳) reflect biological dispositions
- ۴) result from social learning

۴. if girls express less aggression because of suppressed impulses, they should .....

- ۱)fear more punishment                      ۲)have stronger fantasies  
۳)show explosive anger                      ۴)have milder fantasies

۵. according to the passage an aggressive man may .....

- ۱)express more aggression when encouraged  
۲)be a victim of his own bad shocks  
۳)be constantly “bottled up”  
۴)instruct learners to give weaker shocks.

### Passage two

The world is full of so many different objects that if we treated each one as distinct, we would soon be overwhelmed. For example, if we had to refer to every single object we encountered by a different name, our vocabulary would have to be gigantic-- so immense that communication might be impossible. (think of what it would be like if we had a separate name for each of the seven million colors we can discriminate). Fortunately, we do not treat each object as unique; we see it as an instance of a concept or class. Thus, many different objects are seen as instances of the concept “apple” , many others as instances of the concept “chair” , and so on. By treating different objects as members of the same concept, we reduce the complexity of the world that we have to represent mentally.

**نکته مهم:** داوطلبین محترم توجه فرمایید که با تهیه این جزوات دیگر نیاز به خرید هیچ گونه کتاب مرجع دیگری نخواهید داشت. برای اطلاع از نحوه دریافت جزوات کامل با شماره های زیر تماس حاصل فرمایید.

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